

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1866.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

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1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers.
2 copies, do., 7.00
5 copies, do., 3.00
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To Advertisers.
We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their advertisements at an early hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.
To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What is intended for publication must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New York.
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STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, Schools, &c.,) 15, Abchurch Lane, W. C. A. are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive subscriptions and advertisements.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Eagle at this port yesterday, we have dates from Havana to March 17, from Vera Cruz to March 13, and from the City of Mexico to March 8.
The Imperialists claim to have gained a victory over 9,000 Republican, under Porfirio Diaz, near Cajalimela on Feb. 25.
Gen. Almonte has been appointed Minister to France. Official news from El Paso has been received at Washington, confirming the evacuation of Chihuahua by the French.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Board of Education last evening, the Trustees of the Eighth Ward sent in a communication asking for an appropriation of \$30,000 to purchase a school site in that ward. The Controller was authorized, by resolution, to place \$250,000 to the credit of the Board of Commissioners. From the Committee on Sites and New Schools, presented a report in favor of appropriating \$8,000 for a site for a Grammar School in the Twelfth Ward.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration occurred yesterday. The whole number of emigrants landed at Castle Garden since Jan. 1, 1866, is 23,698, an increase over the corresponding period in 1865 of 13,467.

The investigation of the illicit distillation business still continues at the Astor House. It is stated that in the case of one of the distillers seized, the Government has been defrauded of about \$150,000 revenue tax.

The Rhode Island Democracy held a State Convention yesterday, but decided to make no nominations for State officers. The resolves endorse President Johnson and oppose taxation without representation.

The United States Revenue cutter Miami has intercepted another vessel engaged in illicit trade between Cuba and Boston, with large quantities of cigars, sugar, linen and other goods on board.

A meeting of delegates and representatives of the various trades will be held in Early Closing Hall, in this city, on March 26, to consider the subject of holding a National Labor Convention.

Penal affairs are quiet, and have been for several days. Some extravagant rumors prevail respecting the intentions of these people in the matter of getting up a navy.

News from the Canadian frontier seems to indicate that the Fenian excitement is becoming less and less there, as well as in other sections of the country.

A train on the Hudson River road yesterday met with two different fatal accidents, each involving the life of a man, who in each case was instantly killed. George William Curtis gave his lecture, "A Good Fight," in Rev. Dr. Thompson's church, Twenty-first-st., last evening, before a crowded audience.

On Tuesday night a burglary, in which property and money amounting to \$2,000 were stolen, was perpetrated in a house on Laurens-st.

The case of Yates, charged with the murder of Policeman Curran, concluded yesterday at Brooklyn, and will probably be proceeded to-day.

The particulars of the capture, in this city, of Quastrell, the notorious outlaw and desperado, are given in our columns this morning.

An untrustworthy report from the South says the cholera has appeared at Mobile.

Gold was steady during Wednesday at 128 1/2 to 129, closing at 128 1/2. Gold-bearing Government stocks were steady, except for 10-40s, which fell 1/2 per cent. The 7 1/2s are firmer, with sales of 1st and 2d series at par. North Carolina 6s rose 1/2; Missouri 6s, 2; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 4. Money is in large supply at 5 1/2 per cent on call, and brokers make up their accounts with great facility. Commercial paper is more valuable, but there is little done under 7 per cent; gold is abundant at 8 1/2 per cent, and ordinary at 10 1/2 per cent. Exchange is nominally 107 1/2 for 60-day bills of leading houses.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MARCH 21.—Mr. BROWN introduced a bill to aid the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad—a road connecting the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. Memorials were presented from the Minnesota Legislature for an appropriation to improve the Lake Superior harbors. Petitions were presented from colored citizens of Virginia, and from Pennsylvania, for equal rights; for a protective tariff; and from assistant-assessors for increase of pay. A resolution was adopted authorizing a contract with Little, Brown & Co. for publishing the U. S. Statutes. Bills were passed to grant land to Kansas in aid of the Northern Kansas Railroad; and to punish the alteration, forgery, &c., of official bonds and other papers. Bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee concerning appeals, &c.; and to provide for reporting the decisions of the Supreme Court. The West Indies Telegraph bill was taken up. Mr. Sherman's amendment authorizing Congress to fix the rate of charges was rejected, 17 to 19. The time for completion of the work was limited to three years, and the bill was passed. The House resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to supply vessels for quarantine purposes, was passed with an amendment limiting it to one year. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds in place of others lost was passed. The bill to incorporate the National Mutual Protective Homeosted Company was called up, debated and postponed till to-day. After some routine business and an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A bill to aid the Northern Pacific Railroad was reported back from Committee. Bills were introduced to equalize bounties, and to aid the Iowa

Central Railroad. Resolutions of the Legislatures of Oregon and Iowa were presented. The Diplomatic appropriation bill was amended by authorizing a Solicitor to the State Department at \$3,000 a year, and passed. The bill to facilitate commercial, postal, and military communication between the States was passed, 79 to 46. Some agricultural matters were reported on adversely, and the House accepted the reports. A resolution was adopted to inquire as to making an appropriation to complete cemeteries for the Union soldiers. A resolution was adopted to print 10,000 copies for the House and 5,000 for the Commissioner of the Annual Report on Patents. After some matters of no general interest had been disposed of, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and considered the bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for war expenses. After a long debate, the Committee rose without a vote, and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MARCH 21.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Stanford to transfer the towns of Hancock and Tomkins in Delaware County to Broome County. Bills were passed providing for three additional Normal Schools; for the improvement of the lands in and about Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn; to provide additional means of relief for sick and wounded soldiers. The Assembly concurrent resolutions in favor of giving our Navy officers an increase of pay were adopted.

ASSEMBLY.

The majority report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of the seat of James F. Crawford, of Albany, contested by Joseph L. Murphy, awarding the seat to Mr. Crawford, the sitting member, was adopted. In the evening session, the Assembly went into Committee of the Whole to consider the question of the new Capitol. A. W. Palmer moved to amend by reducing the appropriation to \$100,000, and Mr. Littlejohn proposed to amend by appropriating \$25,000 to make preparations for the construction of a new Capitol. The bill was made the special order for to-day.

We publish in to-day's Supplement a list of appointments to Second Lieutenantcies in the Regular Army, as confirmed by the United States Senate yesterday.

In THE TRIBUNE Supplement to-day will be found our usual weekly review of books and publications, with other literary matter; also, other articles of an interesting and varied character, including an important letter from Gen. F. E. Spinner, called out by the recently published communication of Controller Clark.

A dispatch from Washington says that the Congressional Committee on Elections have decided, by a vote of 6 to 3, that Mr. Brooks of this city is not entitled to his seat, and that it belongs to Mr. Dodge. The Express of last evening contains a similar statement, so it is undoubtedly correct, and will be accepted by the House.

The West India Telegraph bill was passed yesterday in the Senate, an amendment by Mr. Sherman authorizing Congress to fix the rate of charges having been previously rejected, and an amendment requiring completion of the line within three years adopted. A second attempt was made to strike out the grant of exclusive privileges, but was defeated.

The Senate passed a bill yesterday designed to remedy the defect in the law which the decision in the Chase-Barney case in this city lately revealed. The bill provides for the punishment of any person forging, altering, &c., any bond or other official paper, and its second section makes offenses committed within United States jurisdiction and not specifically provided for by United States law, liable to the same punishment as under the State law.

By the emphatic vote of 79 to 46, the House yesterday passed the bill to facilitate commercial, postal, and military communication among the several States. It authorizes every steam railway company in the United States to carry over its road and connections all passengers, mails, freight, &c., from one State to another, and to connect with other roads at State lines, so as to form continuous lines of transportation. The measure is so obviously just that the only wonder is it should be necessary to enact such a law, or that anybody could be found to oppose it. Those who do so must assert either that Congress has no power over the subject, or that commerce and transportation between the several States ought to be restricted to the pleasure of any monopoly powerful enough to control a State Legislature, or rich enough to buy one. But the power is conferred expressly by the Constitution, while he who contends against its exercise makes himself a champion of the Camden and Amboy. We predict that when this bill becomes a law it will puzzle even a New-Jersey Chancellor to decide that the right of transit over that State can any longer be vested exclusively in one huge corrupt corporation.

This bill was passed by the House early in the session and went to the Senate, but was recalled because the wording of one clause was deemed to release the Illinois Central and other land-grant railroads from their obligations to the Government. That mistake has been rectified, and we trust there is no doubt that the bill in its present form will be speedily considered and passed by the Senate.

The Albany Evening Journal opposes the bill to create a Board of Public Works for our City with just such gross imputations on the motives and objects of its supporters as it indulged in with regard to those who insisted that the Governor should nominate the Health Commissioners. Here is a specimen:

"We entreat the Union members of the Legislature to look upon these schemes with that cautious and discriminating judgment which the extreme importance of the subject demands. Nothing can be more wrong, or more dangerous than to shape legislation with a view to promoting mere party ends. Men are elected by parties—but they are chosen to represent the general interests of communities. Even upon the narrow and selfish ground of political expediency, we opine that it will be no difficult matter to show by conclusive logic that the new Commissioners will cost a great deal more than they can possibly produce; that while they may increase the revenues of a horde of hungry place-seekers, and promote the objects of a narrow faction, they will necessarily interfere with the successful execution of those great principles which, in the high mission of the Union party to illustrate and enforce."

—This extract makes up the issue which we are ready to meet. If the changes recommended by the Citizens' Association shall be so made as to increase the burdens of our tax-payers in order to fill the pockets of "a horde of hungry place-seekers," then we agree that these changes and their promoters will be justly subjected to

odium and defeat. But The Journal will prove as mistaken here as it has already been proved by Gov. Fenton's selection of Health Commissioners. Wait and see!

LABOR AND STRIKES.

There is anarchy in the existing relations of Capital and Labor. The journeymen in several trades are on a strike for fewer hours of labor per day, or for higher wages, or against a proposed reduction of wages, or with reference to certain regulations of the establishments wherein they have hitherto been employed. The stove-manufacturers of Albany and Troy are at war with the molders formerly employed by them—the latter having adopted certain regulations touching the employment of apprentices, &c., which the former deemed unjust, and have therefore determined to resist. Hence, thousands are now out of work, and thousands more soon will be. The Albany Evening Journal says:

"The Molders' League is said to have in its treasury about \$3,000,000. With this reserve, it is proposed to establish a 'co-operative foundry' upon a vast scale. The disadvantage will be as between three millions and one of six times that sum. The capitalists will be able to control the mines, and virtually to close the market for iron against their competitors. They would also, by their relations with factors, make it very difficult to dispose of goods manufactured. We confess we do not see any prospect for remedy in such a plan, if it is tried—which must be very doubtful."

—We pray the molders to do that very thing which The Evening Journal advises them not to do. We do not suppose they have three million dollars, nor three million cents, in their treasury; but they probably have some funds, and more in the savings-banks, or hoarded at home. We pray them not to stand idle, eating up their little means and thereby weakening themselves day by day; and we more especially entreat them not to attempt by violence or menace to deter others from taking the places they have seen fit to relinquish. To do this is to violate both Liberty and Law, and array all law-abiding people against them. But they have a clear legal and moral right to make stoves; and there is no obligation of any sort to make them under the direction of "bosses." Let them set to work at the earliest moment.

The Journal says "the capitalists will be able to close the mines, and virtually to close the market for iron against" the journeymen. They dare do nothing of the kind. Let them do it, and the duties on iron shall come off, and iron come from Europe cheaper than it can be brought from our own mines. But those who make iron will always be glad to sell it; and they who buy at the low prices now ruling can make stoves cheaper than those who have to work up stock bought at the higher prices which have ruled for the last two or three years.

Nor will it be found "difficult to dispose of goods manufactured," as The Journal suggests. If the molders can make good stoves, and make them cheap, they will be able to sell them. True, this is the slack season for the stove-trade; but good stoves offered cheap will nevertheless find purchasers. In this day of easy intercommunication and universal publicity, it were absurd to suppose that any class interest can prevent the sale of valuable products. If, then, the molders can make good and cheap stoves, we pray them to set about it at once. Even though they should thus earn but fifty cents per day, that is infinitely better than to stand idle—often spending fifty cents in the grogshops.

In saying this, we assume to decide no question at issue between the molders and their late employers. We assume the right of either class to manage its own affairs in its own way. But we hold that there is no real egress from anarchy of industrial interests but through an Organization of Labor which shall make the workmen virtually owners and masters of the shops wherein they work. Labor is now organized on a monarchical basis, which needs to be republicanized. The task is arduous; it cannot be effected in a day nor a year; but it ought nevertheless to be attempted at once. Let us have a system which makes every workman a partner in the concern to which his energies are given. The Yankee whale-ship, fitted out on a "lay," is a great improvement on the wages system. We have heard recently that certain iron-furnaces had been reorganized on a kindred principle. A tun of iron is represented, we will say, by the number one hundred, whereof the one is reckoned so many parts, the furnace so many, melting so many, puddling so many, and so on, until the proportional value of every element of cost is represented by its proper number. The iron being sold for cash, the naked price shows to every workman the sum to which he is entitled; thus Iron \$89 per tun: Ore, 2 shares, \$1 00; Coal, 5 shares, \$4; Limestone, 1 share, \$0.10; Melters, Puddlers, &c., their respective shares as pre-arranged—each man's share being in exact proportion to the price obtained for the iron. Give us this Organization of Labor, and the Tariff Question (like all others) would settle itself.

"FORWARD TO RICHMOND!"

Mr. Hubbard suggests that our difference concerning Resumption is fifty typified by the difference respecting "On to Richmond" in 1861. The comparison seems to us a happy one, and we heartily accept it.

We hold now, as we held then, that an army of One Hundred Thousand Union Volunteers might, could, and should, have had possession of Richmond before the Rebel Congress convened in that city in July, 1861.

We hold that such an army would have crushed the Rebellion in a single decisive battle, developing a Union sentiment and inciting a Union uprising in every disloyal State.

We hold that the President's call for barely 75,000 volunteers to defend Washington was a woeful mistake. He should have called for One Million: to be accepted, enrolled, organized, sworn in and drilled in their several localities, subject to call by the Government so fast as proper arms could be obtained and service provided for them.

from their homes had been killed out of them, been sent to drilling at once, and sent forward on the road to Richmond—then without a military obstruction—so fast as might be, backed by the Twenty Thousand fooled away on the upper Potomac and Shenandoah, the Fifteen Thousand useless at Fortress Monroe, and the Five to Ten Thousand encamped around Baltimore, it would not have been possible for the enemy to have arrested their march this side of the Rebel capital, nor to have prevented their first victory resulting in a collapse of the Confederacy.

We hold that the imbecility, hesitation, vacillation, half-heartedness and downright treason, that then misruled our Military Commissions have cost this country at least Three Billions of money and Half a Million lives.

If Mr. Hubbard wants a repetition of the Scott-Patterson strategy of 1861 in our current dealing with the question of Resumption, our difference is one that defies accommodation.

"HOW HAWLEY DODGES."

Such is the starting title of an editorial in The World. Here is "how Hawley dodges," as evinced in his reply to all the questions propounded by an adversary at a meeting at Norwich which he addressed:

Question. Do you approve the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and the message?

Answer. No, I had been a Senator, I should have voted with those who voted to pass the bill over the veto.

Q. Do you favor Negro Suffrage?

A. I am in favor of giving the right of suffrage to the negroes who are free, and who can read. Q. Are you an Andrew Johnson man?

A. I am nobody's man but my wife's, and I stand by the flag.

—Such were Gen. Hawley's public answers to all the questions asked him, as printed in The World. If that is "dodging," we trust all our public men will acquire the art. They will find it becoming.

LOYALTY IN TENNESSEE.

They have just held their election for county and local officers in Tennessee, whose present Constitution expressly disfranchises all who upheld the Rebellion. That restriction proved a farce, as we always knew it would. The Rebels not only voted almost everywhere, but they often held the election and set the Constitution openly at defiance. Here is the summary of The Nashville Press:

A Tennessee Union officer writes from Smith County, that the Rebels there are defiant, and openly boast that the bayonets have left the county, and they will now turn out in defiance of Union officers in Smith, and yet 1,300 certificates were issued to voters. The Revenue Collector is a discharged Rebel soldier.

In Putnam County no sound Union man was elected. Some of the most dangerous men in the county were elected, among them several rebel leaders. The line was in most cases strictly drawn between Union men and Rebels.

In Overton the Rebels made nearly a clean sweep of the offices. In many cases, Rebels held the election who were not entitled to a vote.

In Henry County, all the officers elected are Rebels, except two, and these were elected through Rebel influence. The franchise law was utterly disregarded.

In Sumner County the franchise elect is a Rebel. Capitalists in defiance of the law, he obtained two Union candidates by a very large majority.

In Wilson County the franchise law was almost a complete nullity, and not a Union man was elected to office. As an evidence of the feeling which prevails here, we are informed that two officers went to Lebanon recently, with a company of colored troops, and were refused admittance to most of the boarding houses on the ground that they were in contempt of law.

The election in Fayette County is said to have gone off well, and good men have been elected. In Manchester County one of the Magistrates elect was a Rebel conscript officer.

Unionists in Wayne County want to know whether they are to be put under Rebel rule, or not. Of the Magistrates elect 20 are Rebels and 10 Union men.

Susquehanna County presents a spotted list. One of the most important officers elected is a Rebel. All the time wasted during Union men with Rebel companies in 1861, was one of a gang which hung Mr. Wright until he was almost dead, in order to make him tell where Union men were concealed.

Rebels and Union men were both elected. The gentleman who sends this information gives a different report from the counties adjoining. The Union men are said to be dissatisfied with the resignation of their Representative, Mr. Freeman, under the circumstances.

In Coffee County a returned Union soldier, an exemplary young man, who produced a legal certificate of registration, was refused a vote by a Rebel judge. The soldier formerly lived in East Tennessee.

In Haywood County the franchise elect are said to be Rebels, with the exception of three or four. The gentleman who sends this information gives a different report from the counties adjoining. The Union men are said to be dissatisfied with the resignation of their Representative, Mr. Freeman, under the circumstances.

In Grundy County the people voted without presenting their registration certificates. The following is a sample of the certificates which were issued: Given under my hand at A. B. is a legal voter of this County. Given under my hand at A. B. Clerk.

In De Kalb County, all the old officers who were loyal men were badly beaten by the original disunionists, some of them just from the field. In most of the districts, men were allowed to vote without the least regard to certificates, in several districts, loyal judges, disunionists at the court of appeals, left their places, and refused to act, where the populace seemed bent on trampling upon the law, and Rebels took their places, and invited everybody to vote.

Conservative candidates, who adhered to the disunionist cause, were badly beaten. Rebels boast that the time is close at hand when every man who held office under Lincoln's Government will be laid on the shelf, and forever excluded from public confidence.

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—When the Unionists of Tennessee shall have learned by suffering that their only sure hope is not disfranchisement, but enfranchisement, they will be on praying ground. Meantime, we can only wish them a good deliverance.

THE ABATTOIRS OF PARIS.

The Frenchman of Paris, proverbially the victim of tyranny, would look with amazement at the healthful privileges which the mild and beneficent sway of our City Government accords us. And nowhere would the contrast appear sharper than between the rigorous laws which regulate the Cattle Markets and Slaughter-Houses of that oppressed Metropolis and the almost irresponsible conduct of our own.

Indeed, there is neither Cattle Market nor Slaughter Pen in Paris. The great markets are at Poissy, thirteen miles distant, and at Sceaux, five miles away. The Poissy sale is held every Thursday; that of Sceaux every Monday. Within the city limits, though in the suburbs, are five public abattoirs where all the slaughtering for the town is performed. They are under the control of a Guild of Butchers, who are accountable to the Minister of the Interior, and are consulted when new arrangements are to be made by Government. The most vigilant supervision of police attends them, and no butcher may follow his trade without a license.

The slightest detail in the slaughtering or sale of meat falls under the closest police regulation. The great area of the Poissy Market is divided into three departments: the Calf Market, sale at 8 a. m.; the Cattle Market, sale at 10; and the Sheep Market, sale at 12. The Calf Market is a stone platform, three or four feet high, with a light, lofty roof resting on stone pillars, giving it the appearance of the pretty verandah above the Terrace at Central Park. And it is as clean and cool as that aristocratic lounging-place, though all the calves consumed in Paris are here inspected, chaffered for, and bought. All is quiet, orderly and decent.

When the sale is over, the carts, strewn with clean straw, are backed up to the platform, loaded, and strewn again with straw, that the calves may be as comfortable as possible. Then they may drive to Paris, but by the prescribed road, at the prescribed pace, for the convenience of the crowded city requires it, and the great Napoleon took time to arrange these matters when all Europe menaced his crown.

The Cattle Market passes off as quietly as the other. There is the same cleanliness, the same decency, the same care for the comfort of the animal. When the sale is over, the drovers set out for the city; but the road they may take, the pace they may keep, the number they may drive, the time they shall occupy, are matters which the Bureau decides. There is nothing to obstruct the road at the hours when the droves move. There is no undue driving, no lashing, no terrifying, no confusion.

The Sheep Market is as well ordered as the other two. Two fountains play within its area, and all is clean and healthful.

Cattle, calves and sheep, are taken to the abattoirs. These, though all within the city walls, that they may pay the octroi duty, are remote from the populous districts and stand in open places. They cost about \$3,400,000, and return an interest to the city of over six per cent.

Montmartre the largest, covers nearly nine acres of ground, and is surrounded by a high wall. The cattle, on their arrival from Poissy, or Sceaux, are hurried into a large, open space, where each butcher selects his own. They are then stalled in large, comfortable, well-ventilated sheds. Here they are carefully fed, watered, and kept scrupulously clean. The fodder must always be ready, and quantity and quality are regulated by enactment.

The slaughter-houses are separated by a court-yard from the stalls. They are exactly alike, solid, strong and fire-proof. They are paved with stone, are light, cool, well-ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water. Each has two doors, one opening on the court, the other on a paved yard where are the benches on which calves and sheep are killed, the ground shelving to a gutter, that the space may be more easily and thoroughly cleaned. Each building is 33 feet long, 16 1/2 feet wide, and 15 feet high. Each has a large windlass to bring the head of the ox to the ground where it is to receive the death-blow, and to suspend the carcass for dressing; and with ranges of hooks from which the prepared animal hangs, without touching the walls. All the blood drips into a sunk stone basin, and no parlor is cleaner than those slaughter-pens.

In other buildings, within the high walls of each abattoir, are the stables and coach-houses for the butchers; the rooms where calves' heads and sheep's feet are dressed; the place for the preparation of tripe; the melting-house for converting the fat to tallow; the place for packing it; the places of deposit for offal, and the water reservoirs.

Each day, every part of the several slaughter-houses is carefully cleaned. So rigid is the police inspection that no sick animal can be killed, no diseased meat can be sold, and no atom which threatens health is allowed a moment's lodgement in the great area.

The subject of slaughter-houses is not an agreeable one. He who has experimental knowledge thereof is tempted to a diet of lettuce and water-cresses for the rest of his days. But if the business be a horrible one, is it not best to throw around it all the amenities of decency and all the refinements of civilization? Moreover, public health and public morals require that we should take a lesson from the admirable system of Paris. Here, day after day, weary, harassed, hungry and thirsty cattle are debarked from the ill-ventilated, crowded freight-cars in which they have been huddled for miles on miles of distance. Day after day, these herds are driven through our streets, terrified by the strange noises, the crowds, and the cruel urging of the drivers, to the filthy, unwholesome pens which we call cattle-markets. Taken thence to the slaughter-houses, often dens which they fear to enter and into which they are inhumanly forced, they are killed while their blood is fevered, their whole system deranged, and their flesh utterly unfit for food, as has been proved by chemical tests.

The Eighteenth Ward is full of these slaughter-houses. Sometimes, a clean and wholesome

one appears; but for the most part they are foul, tainted with corruption, and unfit for a moment to receive the beef. From these places, the meat is taken to market and exposed for sale. The neighborhood of these lairs is of the most wretched. Poisonous air, reeking streets, an overcrowded and diseased population, receive the contagion of these pens, and, in turn, force contagion upon them.

Thus, in our very midst, we are training beasts of prey so fearful, that when they turn, and dreadfully read us, we shall have no excuse of ignorance to render to the Power which shall demand of us our brothers' blood—the blood of the debased, squalid, filthy, lawless brothers whom we permit to invite the pestilence, which comes on the first hint of hospitality.

Nor is there safety for any, when the meat that we must eat is not food, but slow and patient poison. The Health Commission is diligently laboring to save us from the fatal folly of our disregard of sanitary laws. Let the best public opinion support it, and insist that the flagrant evil of city slaughter-houses shall not continue.

Richard C. McCormick, late Secretary, has been appointed Governor of Arizona, vice Gov. Goodwin, chosen Delegate to Congress. This is an excellent choice.

The Copperheads of Idaho are trying hard to get Gov. Lyon removed. He has been and is a faithful, active, useful, efficient officer.

Alabama does not yet take kindly to the situation. She admits—after a fashion—that she is conquered, but does not mean to be converted. One of her first acts in her reconstructed condition is to place a law on her statute-book, laying a penalty on the introduction of Northern newspapers. Newsdealers are taxed ten dollars for a yearly license, which is increased to fifty dollars for a license—

"To sell or expose for sale for one year, at any one place, any pictorial or illustrated weekly, or any monthly paper, periodical or magazine, published outside the limits of this State, and not in a foreign country, and to vend the same on the streets, or on boats or railroad cars."

—We are afraid the Legislature takes The News and The World as samples of the pernicious literature it desires to exclude. Each of those papers, if we may trust either of them, has three times the Southern circulation of all other journals combined.

The Imperial Commissioner of Colonization—by which title the renovated Mr. Mathew F. Maury was known in the tropics—has "left Mexico in disgust." He is followed, it seems, by the "beloved Gov. Allen," late of Louisiana, who started a poor newspaper at the capital, and failed in a most Mexican manner. Real estate in Cordova threatens to become dear at a premium, and it is more than rumored that these gentlemen leave the country to escape the bad opinion of deluded immigrants. To those who remember Mr. Maury's recent gorgeous manifestoes, in which the magnificence and "hospitality" of Mexico were set forth in colors, there is some humor in this sudden collapse. Mr. Maury goes to Europe, it is hinted, to receive a purse of \$30,000 or so from the serans. Now, if these gentlemen do not know Mr. Maury by this time, they have neglected an important science.

The World publishes what purports to be a genuine correspondence between a Committee of the Manhattan Club and President Johnson. The Manhattanists have elected Mr. Johnson an honorary member, and desire "to adorn their walls with a representation of the form and lineaments of a statesman and patriot who," &c., &c. As Mr. Johnson accepts with sincere thanks, we presume he is unaware that the Manhattan is a Copperhead Club, and that three-fourths of the men who sign the letter to him—Barlow, Belmont, G. T. Curtis, Hiram Cranston, Marble, Schell, Tilden, &c.—were open Secessionists or Peace Democrats all through the war.

The Convention of Texas has been startled by a minority report in favor of Negro Suffrage. Patrick Henry's speech in the Virginia House of Burgesses was doubtless more eloquent, but we are not sure that it was nobler or braver than the report read by the German delegate, Mr. Degener, at Austin. There is a good handle of Radicals in the Texas Convention, though not more than half-a-dozen open friends of suffrage, and these nearly all Germans. But it must be remembered that a year ago every anti-Slavery man and Unionist in Texas was liable to be hunted, maimed, blinded, and, far too frequently, murdered without mercy.

The Hon. John P. Hale, now U. S. Minister at the Spanish Court, has written home to certain Members of Congress that his salary—\$12,000 per annum in gold—is too small, and he wants it increased. It is a little more than the aggregate compensation of the Governor, Council (five) and Senate (twelve) of the State of New-Hampshire, whence he hails. Should Congress adjudge Mr. Hale's services worth more than \$12,000 (gold) per annum, and that no one could be found for that sum to fill the place as efficiently as he does, it will, of course, vote him more.

The Daily News says: "If the Radicals urged a concession of suffrage to the negro from an honest conviction of his right to the franchise, we might respect their zeal, though originating in a perverse principle, and directed to a mischievous end. But the truth is, these people are actuated by quite another motive than solicitude for the welfare of the colored population. They would arm the negro with the right of suffrage, as a counterpoise to White ascendancy and a security for their own tenure of power. These are the motives and this the policy of the Republican party. To the interests of the negro, they are utterly indifferent. His election is not the object of their frantic agitation," &c., &c.

—We did not suppose The News so servile a plagiarist. What is the above but a rehash of the instructions given to a London barrister, who, rising to plead in defense of a particularly hard case, found on his brief only this terse direction: "Abuse the plaintiff's attorney!"

The World says of the Health Commission: "There is a fair prospect of the entire one hundred thousand dollars being used up for salaries before a single nuisance has been abated in the Metropolitan District."

—No, there is no such prospect; for some nuisances have already been abated—"hab"